

MEXICANS RAIL U. S. ARMY CAMP, KILL 3 SOLDIERS

Eight of the Fifteen Troopers
Wounded Before Reinforce-
ments Arrive.

BANDITS LOSE FIVE MEN IN THE ATTACK

Mission, Tex., Oct. 21.—Three United States soldiers were killed and eight wounded today when Mexicans attacked a detachment of troops at Ojo de Agua, seven miles from here. Five of the Mexicans were killed.

The dead:
Sergeant SHAFER, Third Cavalry.
Private JOYCE, Company D, Signal Corps.
Private MCNEEL, Company D, Signal Corps.
The wounded:
Private FRED BEHR, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Private PAUL LANGLAND, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Private BEN HALLENBECK, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Private W. T. STEWART, Signal Corps.

Two soldiers whose names cannot be ascertained at this time.
At daybreak this morning the sentry on post in the camp saw in the dim outlines of the mesquite thicket moving forms rapidly making their way into the camp. The sentry hastened to the cot of Sergeant Shaffer, awoke him and told him that things looked bad.

The sergeant was in the act of rising when a volley was fired into the very midst of the sleeping soldiers and Sergeant Shaffer fell dead.

A bugle sounded from the attacking force, which numbered the Americans five to one, and a charge was made. The American soldiers, taken almost unawares, had little chance to reach their arms.

The wireless operator hastened to his engine and was in the act of cranking it when a bullet tore his arm off, pen-
etrated the dynamo of the wireless and cut off all means of communicating with the local station.

The men rallied the best they could and gave the attackers one of the gamiest fights ever made on the border. They withstood charges by the Mexicans on account of their bravery by cutting down many of the attacking bandits, and when the count was made five dead Mexicans were found. There were many others wounded and possibly more killed, but the five were all that have been found thus far.

The first information of the attack was telephoned to the local post by N. G. Castanos, a merchant of Penitas, a town three miles west of the place where the attack occurred. Mr. Castanos told Captain McCoy that he heard heavy firing in the vicinity of Ojo de Agua. A wireless was sent out and an answer came back supposing that the station at Ojo de Agua, "O. K. here."

Plant on Mexican Side.
Where this answer came from is a matter of speculation. That it did not come from Ojo de Agua is certain, for that station was put out of commission early in the fight. It has since been repaired and is now in use.

On the Mexican side of the river, opposite the crossing at Los Rhanos, and as the same codes are used for these brief signals, it was at first supposed that the station picked up the message and sent back the answer.

Capt. McCoy, however, got his troops in motion and was at the scene of the combat as quickly as a double time would take him there. With the arrival of fresh troops the bandits retreated and are still being pursued. Every man in the fight, fifteen all told and who lived to tell the story, was of one opinion, that at least five bandits took part in the attack. They were all trained soldiers, fought under the command of officers and charged, retreated and charged again and again at the call of bugles.

Those found dead wore on their hats in front a ribbon bearing the words "Viva la Republica." The first act of the bandits was to burn the home of George Dillard, a well known ranchman of Ojo de Agua, and then the fire spread to the sleeping camp of American soldiers.

REPORT ON ATTACK.
State Department Gets Account From Gen. Funston.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The attack of a large force of Mexicans on a small detachment of United States troops, resulting in the killing of three American soldiers and the wounding of eight others was reported to the War Department today by Major-Gen. Funston, commanding the army in the border.

The report sent to the War Department was the preliminary one of Capt. Frank McCoy of the Third Cavalry, who went to the relief of the force that was attacked. Capt. McCoy was at Mission, Tex., fifteen miles from Ojo de Agua, when the attack took place, and was summoned by a telephone message to the scene of the fighting.

The American forces were outnumbered five to one. Capt. McCoy's report was as follows:
Detachment of Troop G, Third Cavalry, Wireless Section Company B, Signal Corps, guarding this Mexican village, was attacked by a large band of Mexican raiders at 2 o'clock A. M. The enemy was driven off, with five killed. On my arrival with relieving troops of the Sixth Cavalry the bandits scattered in the direction of the river and the river. Detachments in pursuit.

Sergeant Shaffer, Troop C, Third Cavalry, and Privates Joyce and McNeel, Company D, Signal Corps, were killed in action. The following were wounded: Privates Behr, Hoover, Langlands, Kubly, all of Troop M, Third Cavalry; Sergeant Smith and Corporal Gander, Signal Corps; Private Shallenbuck, Troop C, Third Cavalry, and Private Stewart, Company D, Signal Corps.

Orders for the reinforcement of the embargo on arms against the Pan-American conference called on Secretary Lansing today to extend congratulations on the completion of the deliberations and the recognition of Carranza as the legitimate President of Mexico. In a final statement issued on the eve of the dissolution of the Villa agency here tonight denounced Carranza as a man who has violated his promise and who intends to violate them further by becoming a candidate for election to the constitutional Presidency of Mexico.

AMEMBASSADOR FLETCHER MAY GET MEXICAN POST

U. S. Envoy to Chile, 13 Years
In Service, Favored by
Lansing.

SERVED IN SPANISH WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Wilson probably will appoint Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania Ambassador to the Republic of Mexico in a short time. It became known today that Secretary of State Lansing is inclined to recommend Mr. Fletcher for the post.

The Ambassador to Mexico will probably have more than ordinary duties, as it is believed that he will act somewhat as an advisor to the First Chief of government.

Mr. Fletcher is now Ambassador to Chile. He has been in the diplomatic service of the United States for thirteen years and is regarded as one of the most capable diplomats in the service. He is well acquainted with the temperaments of the Latin American people and is fitted by his experience in South America and his knowledge of Mexican affairs to meet the responsibilities of American Ambassador in Mexico city.

Henry Prather Fletcher was born in Genoa, Italy, Oct. 1871. He studied law and was building up a practice in Pennsylvania when the Spanish-American War broke out. He enlisted in the United States army and served through the war. Col. Roosevelt appointed him to the diplomatic service as second secretary of the American Legation at Havana in 1902.

Subsequently he was named secretary in the legation at Pekin and then qualified himself, as a provisional President, is barred by the Constitution from seeking election as constitutional President.

ZAPATISTAS SURRENDER.
More Than 3,000 Released After Yielding to Carranza's Forces.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—More than 3,000 Zapatistas, including five Generals and many subordinate officers as well as civil employees, surrendered today to Gen. Gonzalez at Toluca. They were given complete amnesty and released at once. Gen. Gonzalez is on his way to the capital.

The campaign against the Zapatistas in the State of Morelos will be pushed during the coming week by a force of 12,000 men, which will begin its advance at once from Mexico city in the direction of Cuernavaca.

Communication by railroad with the United States is an accomplished fact. The first train from Laredo on the American border, arrived this afternoon, but it brought only fifty passengers, owing to fear of trouble on the way. The train was carrying a large quantity of mail from the United States.

The arrival of the various nationalities who are here extended official congratulations to Gen. Carranza this afternoon upon his recognition as head of the Mexican Government. The Foreign Office, telegraphed congratulations to the First Chief.

VILLA WON'T QUIT.
His Brother Says Northern Leader Will Fight Harder Now.

El Paso, Oct. 21.—Gen. Villa will not quit Mexico on the advice of friends or enemy. He will continue his struggle to free the common people from the rule of landowners and the moneyed class. We have nothing of the report from New York that friends of the General are urging him to leave Mexico and let Carranza and his cohorts rule the country, but we know that Gen. Villa is going to fight harder now than ever. If he quits fighting it will be because he can get no more support from the army.

This was the declaration of Hipolito Villa tonight. He declared that the General is now waging his fight to free the common people from the rule of landowners and the moneyed class. We have nothing of the report from New York that friends of the General are urging him to leave Mexico and let Carranza and his cohorts rule the country, but we know that Gen. Villa is going to fight harder now than ever. If he quits fighting it will be because he can get no more support from the army.

The embargo remained in effect today and tomorrow. All Villa forces were removed some time ago, ostensibly to Guerrero, scene of the activities of Carranza in his bandit days, but it is believed Carranza wants to secure the possession of the capital of Sonora, which is said to have been selected as the seat for the Villa-Maytorena government.

NEW WAY TO FIGHT TYPHUS.
Inoculation With Brill's Disease Said to Be Safe.

Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, last night suggested at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine that to secure immunity from typhus fever, which last winter ravaged Serbia, persons liable to be exposed to the disease should permit themselves to be inoculated with Brill's disease.

Since the latter disease has been proved to be a mild form of typhus fever, he said, the serum generated would successfully overcome typhus bacilli in the body before they could increase.

Dr. Nathan E. Brill told of his discovery of the mild form of typhus in 1906 and said that the bacillus of typhus isolated by Dr. Harry Plotz of Mount Sinai Hospital last spring was the same germ that caused the attenuated form of the disease found in America.

GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH.
Police Think Maxine's Telephone Operator Was a Suicide.

Miss Anna Lamey, 25 years old, who was a telephone operator at Maxine's, was found dead yesterday morning in the courtyard at 440 Riverside Drive. The police say they believe she jumped from the dining room of an apartment which she occupied with Miss Max Flanagan on the fifth floor. The young woman was in her night robe, but on her fingers were three very valuable rings. Other jewels were found on her body.

Miss Flanagan was overcome when she was awakened by the police and told that her friend was dead. Detective Glynn learned that there was a party in the apartment on Wednesday, at which there were three men and a third woman. The police are looking for these friends of the dead girl.

It was learned that Miss Lamey engaged the apartment a month ago and paid her \$100 rent in advance. Her mother, it was said, lives in Elmhurst, L. I. Miss Lamey suffered a nervous collapse some time ago, it was said, and worried much about a brother who had been in the hospital. A second brother ended his life about two years ago by jumping out of the window of an apartment house in Riverside Drive.

PHONE TO PARIS AND HONOLULU HEARS IT TOO

Continued from First Page.

ago, in spite of static conditions and the interference of lightning. Mr. Carthy admitted that a great amount of work must be done before ordinary conversation between New York and Paris, London and other European capitals is possible.

"It is dangerous to predict," said Mr. Carthy, "because I have got to make good. We shall do it within reason, though I feel certain that with gradual improvement we shall be able to hear around the world. I firmly believe that it will be possible to talk from any phone in New York to Tokyo. I would hate to say just how soon. There is a vast amount of work still to do, but we are making very rapid progress, and these are things of years rather than months."

There are many things to be considered. The war may interfere, but I hope it will be over before we are prepared to send transmitting sets across the ocean. Yes, Honolulu must talk to Paris by wireless to San Francisco and by wire to Arlington and by wireless to Paris. We shall get Honolulu to Paris if we can get Tokyo to Paris. The same problems are involved."

Capt. Bullard had not heard the congratulatory cable sent last night when he talked at Washington to the newspaper men at the telephone building here, but Col. Samuel Reber of the signal service made this statement over the telephone.

The distance covered was much less than that from Arlington to Honolulu and the transmission was almost as quick as a direct speech across the Atlantic Ocean, having less scientific significance than the recent radio telephone transmission from Arlington to San Francisco and Honolulu.

The following despatch was received last night from Theodore N. Vail from the Hotel El Tovar, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

The talk from Washington this morning, heard here in Paris and Honolulu, is but an amplification of the talk previously had between New York and San Francisco via Washington, which was heard at Honolulu and many other points.

The National Americanization Committee has sent to 150 colleges an appeal to prepare students for the task of bringing the foreign population of the United States to an understanding of what citizenship here means. This work has been undertaken as equally important with that of building fighting ships and training fighting men on the theory that in the event of a war an essential to success would be the unity of the whole people.

"Strike anti-American leagues under peace and neutrality banners in our very midst," runs the committee's statement, "leave us no doubt of the need of defining, perhaps enforcing, a standard of American citizenship. In this immediate task the colleges are asked to furnish the leaders and workers just as they are being called upon to furnish recruits for our citizen soldiers."

"It will be a long, hard piece of work. It is, we are told, to take five years to make us really 'prepared' with respect to the navy. It will take at least that long to make one nation of our many peoples and thus to bring about preparedness in America."

"Such preparedness presupposes common social ideals, common respect for laws, a common language, common education. With these, and with American standards of living everywhere. These are the definite things to be done in any community."

"But our best foreign-born citizens are and how many of them are citizens or want to be: how many speak English; what standards of living prevail; and why. With these things in hand, it is time to wage first a 'English Language First' campaign through the night schools; second, an American citizenship campaign through the day classes and through citizens training camps; third, an 'Efficiency First' campaign by promoting citizenship in factories."

Members of the National Americanization Committee include Thomas A. Edison, Gen. Leonard Wood, Clarence H. Mackay, P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education; John Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Cardinal Gibbons, John Dill, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Nicholas Murray Butler, Robert Bacon and Frank Trumbull.

NO ROOM FOR POOR BOY.
Minister Blames Rich for Educational Aristocracy.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21.—The poor boy does not have an equal opportunity with the son of wealthy parents in obtaining a professional education, according to Rev. H. Russell H. Conwell, president of Temple University, Philadelphia. He told the young people's union of the Pennsylvania Baptist conference in session here that an aristocracy of education now exists, owing largely to the endowment system by which American colleges are maintained.

"The endowment system has come about through endowing our universities and colleges by the rich and they naturally dictate the policies and standards set for the less fortunate," he said. "Nowadays it doesn't depend upon what you know—it is how rich you are."

BOY, 11, BEATS WOMAN.
Injures Shopkeeper Severely in Attempted Holdup.

In order to get a few pennies to buy candy Frank Daly, 11, of 113 East 125th street, and two other boys of about the same age, held up Mrs. Celia Koschka, a Polish woman, grocery store at 314 East 125th street, last evening.

The Daily boy was armed with a slingshot made of two pieces of lead pipe attached to a string. Mrs. Koschka, who was with this, injuring her so severely that she is in Lincoln Hospital.

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WAR COURSE IN HIGH SCHOOLS.
California to Provide Military Training for Students.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Military instruction as a part of the public high school course was provided today by the State Board of Education.

W. C. Wood, a member of the board, issued certificates to military instructors with proper qualifications, and that they will be paid at the same rate as other special teachers. The ruling affects schools in which military instruction is now organized, and is expected to act as a stimulus to the organization of other companies.

1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE
1% OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN.
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Lafayette Street, cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lafayette Ave., cor. 124th Street.
Grand Street, cor. Lexington St.
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MELLEN JOLTS CASE OF U. S. AS A WITNESS

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service? A. The shore line service was improved by that route. Additional service was given to the public by the route as the result of the lease of the New York, Providence and Boston line.

Q. Were there any additional trains put on the line? A. There were. These answers did not displease the defense because the absorption of the New York, Providence and Boston line by the New England Railroad, the only one of the now defendants on trial, was a director, is also part of the charges against them all.

Mellen Revealed as Fighter.
Mr. Swacker then turned to the subject of the New England at a time when Mr. Mellen became its general manager and there were revelations of the fighting abilities of the general manager in the next series of answers. Mr. Mellen said that after the leases had been perfected there was an attempt to shorten the running time between New York and Boston over the line by way of Springfield and over the shore line, leaving the New England route out. He said that as soon as he heard about it he went down to New Haven to see Charles P. Clark, president of the road, and Lucius Tuttle, vice-president.

"I persuaded them not to do it," said the witness after a long argument on objections to the testimony had been overruled.

A. Mellen was finally asked what argument he used.

"I told Mr. Clark," he replied, "that I had prepared a train from Boston to New York via New Haven and the New York, Providence and Boston line. I had the fare between Boston and New York would be one dollar."

There was more argument, but finally Mr. Mellen himself on looking at the old president of the New England had to say that.

"Mr. Clark looked at my papers and said, 'If it is a house of injury' and I told him it was; that I hoped he would reconsider. He said he would go to New York and he said: 'I will go to New York and I will be back in ten days.'"

The Government appeared to be jumping around from one point to another, closely followed by the lawyers for the defense. Mr. Mellen was asked about the time he was employed by the New England in November, 1912. He was employed by Mr. Clark, he said, and was appointed traffic manager.

Q. Did you have anything to do in that respect at the start? A. Not enough so I could remember it.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Clark about it? A. I did. I complained that I was apparently doing nothing. I did not see how I was to make a success of it. I told Mr. Clark that I was pretty well satisfied to be able to draw my salary.

Q. Did he say anything concerning the New England? A. He said I had made too much of a nuisance of myself on the New England.

That brought a laugh, the jurors seemed to enjoy it along with the lawyers and defendants.

THE Housatonic Absorption.
The Housatonic absorption came up then and again Mr. Mellen seemed to be trying to satisfy the Government.

He said there was a traffic arrangement between the New York and New England and the Housatonic railroad antedating his connection with the former road. It related to New York business and there was a through passenger train between Boston and Brooklyn by way of a ferry to Oyster Bay and over the Long Island Railroad.

The witness said he tried to get rid of this passenger arrangement as soon as he was connected with the New England. He complained of it to Mr. Parsons, the president. "It was absolutely unproductive," he testified, "it had a miserable value, that is all. It was an awfully expensive thing."

"But it afforded them an independent line to enjoy it," questioned Mr. Swacker hopefully.

"To Brooklyn," was the dry reply, "but it carried perhaps one or two passengers a day."

As to the freight line which came into New York over the floats of the New England, Mr. Mellen said it was all right for such business as it could send that way. "But there was a large business which would not go that way," he added.

The Housatonic was acquired by the New Haven in the summer of 1912 and shortly afterward the New England Terminal Company was discontinued.

"What was the result of the operation of the terminal company?" asked Mr. Swacker.

"Disastrous," was the answer. Mr. Mellen added that the expenses had been shared by the New England and

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the Housatonic, which owned it. "It was a pretty expensive luxury to have in the family," commented the witness. Mr. Mellen was not clear in the way in which the terminal company had wound up its career, but he admitted finally that the corporation had been closed by foreclosure. Then came the Connecticut River railroad question. Mr. Mellen said the New Haven had it under a lease for a week when the Boston and Maine got it away from them. After Mr. Swacker had introduced some minutes of the old New Haven board record adjourned for the day.

HADLEY FOR MILITARY
TRAINING AT COLLEGES
Does Not Believe, However,
That the Instruction Should
Be Compulsory.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale in his annual report made public today expresses himself strongly in favor of military instruction in universities and colleges, although he does not believe it should be compulsory. President Hadley gives his views as his "personal opinion rather than an official declaration of policy."

He says in part:

"It has been proposed to supplement the vacation work done in camps by organized military instruction at Yale itself. The War Department is ready to furnish officers who will give students who have attended the summer camps or who propose to attend summer camps instruction in military science and organization of a system of lectures and of tactical walks. A course of this kind has already been introduced at Princeton, and although it is too soon to judge its results the experiment is regarded as a promising one."

"Many officers and students have expressed the desire that instruction in the principal principles of military science should be given during the winter, should be recognized as fulfilling part of the requirements toward a degree."

There is another proposal which goes much further. Many of the graduates of Yale wish to see military drill made part of the course itself. They would require it of all who are physically capable."

He said he was not in sympathy with the last proposal and continued:

"Taking all the considerations together, I regard the student military camp as one of the most valuable means of safeguarding the peace of the country. However, I believe that official recognition of these camps by our colleges instead of leading to militarism will lay the basis for a foreign policy to which we may safely add home, dignity and consideration abroad."

I looking at the whole situation fairly, I believe that it is not only justifiable, but desirable to give credit to our students for work done at the summer camps, and cooperate with the army in every way in supplementing such work by subsequent study here at Yale under the direction of officers of the War Department."

SAY PRISONER IS G. W. POST.
Taken Into Custody on a Bench Warrant Issued in 1902.

A man giving his name as Henry W. Herbert of the Hotel Florence was arrested last night at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth street by Detectives Gagan and Daly and Lieut. McConville of the Central Office on a bench warrant issued against G. W. Post, a charge of grand larceny. The complainant is Louis Frank, a hop dealer with offices in the Produce Exchange Building, who says that Herbert swindled him out of \$3,000.

Records at Headquarters show, according to the police, that the prisoner has served ten years in the State Prison, having been sentenced in 1892 at Albany, and three years in the Federal prison at Atlanta. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison in 1912. The detectives arrested the same man a few days ago on a description furnished by William O'Reilly of Toronto, who was swindled out of \$17,000 in a wiretapping game last summer, but he was discharged by Magistrate House in the West Side court.

Mr. Hill, who had been loudly applauded